

**The Vinton Record.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY  
W. E. & A. W. BRATTON  
At Bratton's Building, East of the  
Court-House.  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One year, \$1 50  
Eight months, 1 00  
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Payment in advance in all cases.

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S. E. CONSTABLE, Athens, O.  
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**Constable and Constable,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
McArthur, Ohio.  
WILL attend promptly to all business in-  
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Judicial dist., and in the Circuit courts of the  
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against the Government, pensions, bounty and  
back pay collected. Jan 4

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WILL attend to all legal business entrusted  
to their care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson,  
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lar attention given to the collection of soldiers  
claims for pension, bounties, arrears of pay,  
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sian raid claims. Jan 4

**Watches.**  
G. W. J. WOLTZ,  
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**WATCHES, CLOCKS,**  
**JEWELRY,**  
—AND—  
**Musical Instruments,**  
[HUBERT'S BUILDING.]  
McARTHUR, Ohio.

**Millinery.**  
**NEW MILLINERY**  
—AND—  
**Fancy Goods, Toys &c.**

**Mrs. Maggie J. Dodge,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens  
of McArthur and vicinity that she has  
just opened, at her residence  
NORTH STREET, McARTHUR, O.,  
A large and well selected stock of  
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,  
FRENCH and AMERICAN  
FLOWERS,  
SONTAGS,  
NUBIES,  
HOODS &c. &c.  
TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.  
of all kinds, all of which will be sold cheap  
for cash. nov30-6m Mrs M J DODGE

**MILLINERY!!**  
**Mrs. E. B. Pugh,**  
ONE door east of the M. E. Church, is con-  
stantly receiving new additions to her large  
stock of  
BONNETS, HATS,  
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
PLUMES, RUCHES,  
&c. &c.  
Having in her employ a full force of expe-  
rienced assistance, she is well prepared to  
MAKE OLD BONNETS NEW  
promptly and neatly. Call and see her stock  
and be convinced. nov23-6m

**Bankers.**  
**Kinney, Bundy & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
JACKSON, C. H., OHIO.

SOLICIT the accounts of business men and  
individuals of Jackson, Vinton, and adjoin-  
ing counties—dealers in exchange, uncurrent  
money and coin—make collections in all parts  
of the country, and remit proceeds promptly  
on the day we get returns. Government secu-  
rities and revenue stamps always on hand and  
for sale. Interest paid on time deposits.  
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S. Bundy, Vice President; T. W. Kinney, Cashier;  
Wm. Kinney; E. B. Ludwick; A. Austin; J. D.  
Clark; W. N. Burke; L. Lockwick. nov30-6m

**Groceries.**  
**Brown, Mackey, and Co.,**  
Wholesale Grocers.  
No. 22 Paint street, Chillicothe, O.  
MERCHANTS of McArthur and surround-  
ing country, are respectfully invited to call  
and examine our stock consisting of every  
thing in the grocery line, which we will sell as  
low as the lowest and all goods warranted to be  
just as represented. Before purchasing else-  
where you will do well to call and see us, as we  
will offer you inducements not to be beaten.  
No 22 Paint street, Chillicothe, O. 1 door south  
of McKell's Queenware store. dec3m3

**Railroads.**  
**M. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.**  
FROM December 3rd 1865. Trains will  
leave Stations named as follows:  
GOING EAST.  
Stations. Mail. Night Ex.  
Chillicothe, 9 10 a m 12 35 a m  
Hamden, 2 00 p m 3 05 a m  
Zaleski, 3 45 p m 6 31 a m  
Marrietta, 4 18 p m 7 01 a m  
Marrietta, 8 20 p m 11 10 a m  
GOING WEST.  
Stations. Mail. Night Ex.  
Marrietta, 5 45 a m 7 05 p m  
Zaleski, 9 28 a m 11 06 p m  
Hamden, 11 09 a m 11 42 p m  
Chillicothe, 11 58 a m 1 20 a m  
Chillicothe, 4 55 p m 6 00 a m  
Trains connect at Hamden with Mail train,  
to and from Portsmouth O. dec7-65

**Hotels.**  
**CLIFTON HOUSE,**  
Corner Sixth and Elm Streets,  
Chillicothe, Ohio.  
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY  
Terms \$2.00 per Day.  
OMNIBUSES carry all passengers to and  
from the cars. The new depot of the  
Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad, corner  
Plum and Pearl streets, is only four squares  
from this house, making it convenient for pas-  
sengers to stop at the Clifton. dec2-6m

# The Vinton Record.

VOL. 1.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, MARCH 15, 1866.

NO. 11.

## Poetical.

### NOTHING MORE.

#### A POPULAR SONG.

In a valley far I wandered,  
O'er the meadow pathway green,  
Where a singing brook was flowing,  
Like the spirit of the sheen;  
And I saw a lovely maiden,  
With a basket brimming o'er,  
With sweet buds, and so I asked her  
For a flower, and nothing more.

Then I chatted on beside her,  
And I praised her hair and eyes,  
And like the roses from her basket,  
On her cheek saw blushes rise,  
With her timid looks down glancing,  
She said would just pass before;  
But I said that all I wanted,  
Was a smile, and nothing more.

So she shyly smiled upon me,  
And I still kept wandering on,  
What with blushing, smiling, chatting,  
Soon a brief half hour was gone;  
Then she told me I must leave her,  
For she saw her cottage door,  
But I could not till I rilled  
Just a kiss, and nothing more.

And I often meet a maiden,  
At the twilight's loving hour,  
With the summer offspring laden,  
But herself the dearest flower,  
And she asked me what I wished for,  
Grown more bolder than before,  
With impassioned words I answered,  
'Twas herself, and nothing more.

Thus for weeks and months I wooed her,  
And the joys that then had birth,  
Made an atmosphere of gladness,  
Seemed encircling all the earth;  
One bright morning at the altar,  
A white bridal dress she wore,  
Then my wife I proudly made her,  
And I asked for nothing more.

## Miscellaneous.

### ADDRESS

#### —OF THE—

### DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

#### —OF THE—

### OHIO LEGISLATURE,

#### —TO THE—

### PEOPLE OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 6, 1866.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO:  
The undersigned Members of the  
General Assembly of the State of  
Ohio, being in the minority in that  
body, and having no adequate  
means for an expression upon the  
present condition of public affairs,  
officially, deem it not improper to  
submit the following through a less  
obstructed channel—the public  
press:

Public events of great import-  
ance have recently transpired.  
Happily, for the people and the  
perpetuity of the Union, the war  
had been brought to a termination.  
The great mass of the Southern  
people soon restored order, and  
commenced reviving their civil or-  
ganizations. They voted and  
elected Legislatures which repealed  
the ordinances of secession. They  
elected State and other officers.  
They repealed the clauses of their  
State Constitutions in regard to  
slavery, and adopted an amend-  
ment to the Constitution of the  
United States forever prohibiting  
their system of servitude. The  
people of every State in the South,  
except Texas, and she was taking  
like action, had organized their  
State Governments. In official or  
corporate capacity, these States  
stood in the same relation to the  
Federal Government as the States  
of the North. The rebellion ceased  
to exist. The Constitution became  
and was operative in the whole  
Union. Nor were the authorities  
of the Federal Government inactive.  
The armies were gradually with-  
drawn. Excepting the arrest of a  
few persons, the people of the South  
were left undisturbed, and were  
encouraged in the work demanded  
by the Constitution. The action of  
their State Legislatures was recog-  
nized by the Federal authorities as  
legally essential and binding. Taxes  
were laid and collected off them,  
and the burdens imposed by the  
Constitution were acknowl-  
edged and borne. The whole peo-  
ple of the South were struggling to  
bury their sufferings and calamities,  
and had, heartily, yielded them-  
selves up to a full allegiance to the  
Government of the United States.  
Under these circumstances, and as  
a still further evidence of a total  
repudiation of every other Govern-  
ment, they elected persons to re-  
present them in Congress. This was  
the crowning duty imposed by the  
Constitution. This alone remained  
to be done to bring each Southern  
State fully into its old constitutional  
orbit. The South fully accepted all  
the constitutional obligations.

Candor and patriotism require  
that the causes of public events  
should be fairly probed. The causes  
of the war are at work yet, though  
the war has ceased, and are more  
active and procreative of their in-  
evitable consequences, by reason  
of war-engendered passions. A  
considerate view of the past estab-  
lishes the fact that two Radical ex-  
tremes brought on the conflict—  
that the war was provoked. Abolitionism  
in the North, which  
openly avowed its purpose and for  
thirty years was the assailant, was  
met by a spirit hostile to it. The  
latter was broken in the name of  
the Union; but the former remains  
bloated and ferocious with the  
blood of its rival. The President  
of the United States lately, said:  
"On this matter the extremists of  
both sections, while pursuing dif-  
ferent means, labored steadily to  
the accomplishment of the same  
end—the destruction of the Union.  
So far as the dissolution of the  
Union is concerned one is as bad  
as the other. When the rebellion  
is put down, and we find a party  
for consolidation and concentration,  
it is the same spirit as rebellion,  
and leads to the same end—de-  
struction of the Government." The  
assailing spirit of Abolitionism yet  
survives. Nourished into immense  
proportions and intensity by the  
influences of the war; aggregated  
in its strength by causes foreign  
to its nature, and crazed by its power,  
without reasoning as to its own el-  
ementary formation, it vainly im-  
agines itself superior to the Con-  
stitution. Having, as it claimed,  
fought for the Union, it is now en-  
gaged in systematic schemes to  
prevent a Union. Can those who  
deprecated the disunion fanaticism  
of the Abolition party, before the  
war, sustain it now, with that fanat-  
icism unabated and enlarged in its  
destructive purposes? Sectional,  
political and financial ambition  
and cupidity were the motives and  
causes of our civil troubles, and  
the successful faction has reaped  
wealth and power. The masses of  
the people have never been known  
to profit by civil disorder, by viola-  
tion of their fundamental law, or  
usurpation. Constitutional order,  
while atal to sectional aggrandize-  
ment, is full of blessings to the  
people. So must be a speedy re-  
covery from public disorder. To  
restore the South to the Union en-  
dangers the power of the leaders  
and restore equality. To govern  
the South as a conquered people  
and territory, subverts the pur-  
poses of ambition and cupidity, but  
ruins the people. The leaders in  
power are of the old Abolition party,  
devoted to agitation, supremacy  
and monopoly. They are the vul-  
tures of the late public calamity.  
They do not propose to surrender  
the advantage gained under cover  
of the war, though it be at the ex-  
pense of the overthrow of the Con-  
stitution. Their sole purpose and  
interest seems to be to prey upon  
the Southern States. To do this  
they must likewise prey upon the  
whole North. The machinery nec-  
essary to accomplish the first, re-  
sults in the other.

A standing army, thousand of  
salaried officers, schemes of plun-  
der and rapine, thefts and oppress-  
ions; the prostration of industry  
and commerce; the drying up of  
the fountains of revenue; the in-  
crease of extravagance; the swell-  
ing of the public debt; the increase  
of taxation—these are the legiti-  
mate results. These leaders have  
made immense fortunes out of the  
war. They own estates in the  
South confiscated by their own  
legislation. Immense quantities of  
cotton have been coined by their  
legalized Treasury permits, into  
bank deposits, to their credit, in-  
stead of to the credit, of the Gov-  
ernment. Whole caravans of Gov-  
ernment cattle of every description,  
have been swallowed by these  
fierce and overwhelming sim-  
oons of Abolitionism. The whole  
contract system of the war, created  
by them, but a feeder to this aboli-  
tionary rapacity. The high tariff sys-  
tem—a legalized piece of larceny—  
made by these leaders, enabled  
them to declare three hundred per  
cent. dividends, in their business,  
at the expense of the masses of the  
people. On land and on sea the  
Government and the people have  
been shamefully defrauded and robbed  
by these men; and when in the  
course of the war, to meet pecu-  
niate expenses, the Government  
needed loans of money, these men  
banded together, like so many Shy-  
locks, dictated the conditions of the

bonds of the Government, as to  
rates of interest and exemption  
from taxation, invested these ill-  
gotten gains in a permanent form,  
and now shake four thousand mil-  
lions of property, exempt from tax-  
ation, in the faces of the laboring  
masses. They point with intense  
satisfaction to their Chief Justice  
of the Supreme Court of the United  
States, to the supremacy of Eastern  
monopoly, and their power in Con-  
gress, as a guarantee of safety.

Thus established as a privileged  
class, they are without a wound or  
inconvenience from the war, and  
without a burden in time of  
peace. To provide indemnity to  
themselves for the past and security  
to themselves for the future,  
these leaders, in and out of Con-  
gress, are moulding its legislation.  
They have lost sight of the people  
and the substance of the Govern-  
ment. They have controled the  
elections five years and those five  
have been five years of ruin. They  
falter at the future. They believe  
they can with the help of the votes  
of 800,000 negroes and exclusion of  
the votes of over 1,000,000 South-  
ern people and the plunder of the  
South for their supporters, main-  
tain an ascendancy over the con-  
servative masses of the North. The  
present Congress met in December  
1865, with the Union restored.—  
During the session the Southern  
States presented legally chosen  
Representatives, who asked, but  
were refused admission. Congress  
at the outset, gaged itself, by con-  
ferring its powers upon a commit-  
tee instructed to attempt the dis-  
organization of the Southern States.  
The whole session has been con-  
sumed, so far, in taking testimony at  
great expense to show that the  
Union cannot be restored. To in-  
augurate universal negro suffrage  
they commenced with the District  
of Columbia. A bill passed the  
House conferring the right of suf-  
frage on the negro in that District  
against the will of the people, but  
not awaiting, in the Senate, further  
developments. They have also  
proposed an amendment to the  
Constitution to extend the elective  
franchise to all persons, without  
distinction of color. Also, another  
amendment to regulate the right  
of suffrage in all the States of the  
Union. Also, another amendment  
to enforce protection to life, lib-  
erty and property in all the States.  
Also, another amendment to make  
voters the basis of representation,  
thereby entirely ignoring four-fifths  
of all the people in the Union.  
Large bundles of half-digested  
writing are daily proposed in Con-  
gress, by the little statesmen of to-  
day, as a substitute for the sacred  
work of the great statesmen of the  
past, and to be reported upon soon  
by the committee. All these mea-  
sures are for the negro.

From all these propositions can  
be gathered, only, negro suffrage;  
negro superiority over the white  
people of the South; negro office-  
holding; negro equality; exclusion  
of white people from government—  
all of which assume, if made a part  
of the Constitution, a condition of  
perpetuity, accompanied with un-  
limited power, concentrated and  
consolidated, so that the States will  
have left but the forbearance of  
Congress as the only safe-guard of  
liberty. Our Constitution will be-  
come, simply, a grant of legislative  
power to Congress. The power  
usurped and exercised to exclude  
representatives, to disfranchise  
States and people, to prescribe test  
oaths and other tests, is subversive  
of equal government, and is a fitting  
prelude to that despotism which  
frowns from the brow of a revolu-  
tionary Congress. It is strange  
that a Constitution suited to twenty-  
five millions of white people, pro-  
ducing prosperity when obeyed,  
and misfortune only when violated  
should now be deemed insufficient  
for three millions of negroes.

While all these proposed Consti-  
tutional amendments have been kept  
in abeyance, and Congress has  
been speculating with the tempo-  
rary suspension of the relations of  
the South to the Union, until the  
public mind should become fami-  
liar with and tolerate the perman-  
ency of the suspension, an impor-  
tant measure was being matured  
as an entering wedge for all these  
revolutionary schemes. The Freed-  
men's Bureau bill, recommended by  
its charitable appearance and os-  
tententive humanity, and besides,  
having a precedent in operation in  
the South, was brought forth—a  
bill to establish military jurisdic-  
tion, over all parts of the United  
States containing refugees and

freedmen—to create a large and  
permanent standing army—to re-  
quire salaried agents, without num-  
ber, in every State, county, and  
parish in the South—to invest these  
agents with supreme power over  
the negro, and over all questions  
between the negro and citizen, and  
to try all white persons who might  
be charged with offenses against  
the negro, upon negro testimony,  
without indictment or jury and  
without any fixed rules of law or  
evidence, and to inflict such punish-  
ment as the bureau agent might see  
proper, and in which proceedings  
there was no appeal to any court.  
The power of the bureau was to be  
supreme over the State Constitu-  
tions, State officers and courts and  
laws and was to be administered by  
that class who would seek a liveli-  
hood in such occupation! All the ne-  
groes were to be fed, clothed and sup-  
ported by the General Government;  
out of the treasury of the United  
States, was to be paid the expenses  
of erecting school houses, and asy-  
lums, and negro churches and hos-  
pitals, and the lands of the resi-  
dents were to be taken away and  
given to the negroes. Every sec-  
tion of the bill was a violation of  
the whole scope and purport of the  
Constitution, and was, in effect, a  
bill to enslave and impoverish the  
white people of the South, and to  
establish, in the general ruin, the  
negro race, at the expense of North-  
ern labor. This bill totally ignored  
the Southern States as being in the  
Union and the Southern people as  
having any rights under the Consti-  
tution. With this bill a law and in  
operation, and followed up by the  
Constitutional amendments pro-  
posed, the work of disunion would  
be complete and permanent. It  
would have prostrated the whole  
agriculture system of the South, de-  
stroyed its commerce and the reve-  
nue of the Government, and in-  
creased the public debt, perhaps,  
one hundred millions of dollars,  
yearly. By the veto of this bill,  
the plans of the disunionists are,  
for the time being, broken up. The  
work of the whole session has come  
to naught, and their motives are  
exposed to public view. President  
Johnson has denounced these work-  
ers of disunion in the following lan-  
guage:

"I have fought traitors and trea-  
son in the South. I opposed the  
Davises and Toombses, the Slidells  
and a long list of others, whose  
names I need not repeat; and now,  
when I turn round, at the  
other end of the line I find men, I  
care not by what name you call  
them [a voice, 'Call them traitors']  
who still stand opposed to the res-  
toration of the Union of the States.  
And I am free to say to you, that I  
am still for the preservation of this  
compact; I am still in favor of this  
great Government of ours going on  
and following out its own destiny.  
[A voice, 'Give us the names.']  
A gentleman calls for their names;  
well I suppose I should give them.  
[A voice, 'We know them.'] I look  
upon them, I repeat it, as President  
or citizen, as much opposed to the  
fundamental principles of this Gov-  
ernment, and believe they are as  
much laboring to prevent or destroy  
them, as were the men who fought  
against us. [A voice, 'What are  
their names?'] I say Thaddeus Ste-  
vens, of Pennsylvania, [tremendous  
applause]; I say Wendell Phil-  
lips and others of the same stripe,  
all among them."

That these leaders brought on  
the war, that while one danger to  
the Union has been threatened,  
another, equally great, is threaten-  
ing from the Abolitionists of the  
North, must excite the reflection of  
every lover of his country. If the  
Hartford Convention has merited  
the odium of three generations,  
may not this Congress merit, and  
will it not receive, at the hands of  
the people, an immortality of infamy?

Freedom, Union, peace and pros-  
perity, are being sacrificed on the  
altar of negro fanaticism!  
Both our interest and common  
patriotism demand that the people  
shall oppose the schemes of these  
leaders. To destroy eleven States,  
or hold them in vassalage; to make  
a negro pauper infirmity out of the  
South and a poor fund out of the  
Treasury of the United States; to  
place the negro on equality with  
the white man; to give to a treas-  
onable faction the negro race as an  
immense engine of fraud; to per-  
petuate in power those who have  
fattened on the public misfortune;  
to increase the public debt; to fos-  
ter Eastern monopoly and oppress-  
ive corporations; to destroy the

**ADVERTISING TERMS.**  
One square, ten lines, \$1 00  
Each additional insertion, 40  
Cards, per year, ten lines, 8 00  
Notices of Executors, Administra-  
tors and Guardians, 2 00  
Attachment notices before J. P., 2 00  
Local notices, per line, 10  
Yearly advertisements will be charged  
\$60 per column, and at proportionate  
rates for less than a column. Payable in  
advance

means of revenue in one-half of  
the Union; to change the Constitu-  
tion for the purposes in view, can  
not but degrade, impoverish, en-  
slave, and ruin the whole people.  
But let sectional fanaticism and  
ambition and official extravagance  
be hurled from power; let the Union  
be preserved intact; let the  
Southern States revive their indus-  
try and restore their wealth, and  
let each State provide for its own  
poor and control its own system of  
labor; let this Government forever  
remain a Government of white peo-  
ple; let the public debt be placed  
upon the whole people—rich as  
well as poor, according to valua-  
tion of property; let labor and pro-  
duction be untrammelled, and the  
ruins of the war will soon disap-  
pear, and the people again be pros-  
perous and happy. It cannot be  
possible that a people who have  
sacrificed so much to save the Union  
are, at last, to see it overthrown  
in the name of negro equality!

#### SENATORS.

L. R. Critchfield, M. R. Willett,  
D. B. Linn, W. Reed Golden, Frank  
H. Hurd, Robert Savage, Curtis  
Berry, Jr., S. F. Dowdney, A. T.  
Walling, James M. Burt, Manuel  
May, T. J. Godfrey.

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Christopher Hughes, F. W. Thorn-  
hill, U. C. Rutter, J. R. Marshall,  
Wm. S. Dressbach, John H. Put-  
nam, John Rosencrance, Dilel A.  
L. Perrill, R. M. Heller, Samuel  
B. Erskine, Isaac Kagy, John B.  
Read, John Ault, Denman, R. E.  
Jones, E. M. Fitch, Elias H. Gaston,  
Thomas Beer, A. G. Hibbs, Isaac  
Cusack, Law. McMerrell, John F.  
Follett, J. A. Estill, George Hend-  
ricks, Aaron Ferneau, S. S. Bloom,  
James Parks, Ben. F. Le Fever, A.  
J. Swaim, W. D. Hill, S. M. Worth.

**CANDIDATE FOR HONORS.**—Every one  
who attends our courts has something to  
say about the cloud of negroes who mon-  
opolize the southern side of the court house.  
Let them not judge harshly. Who knows  
but that our future law-givers may come  
from that side of the house. Our "imph"  
says the following dialogue between two  
savable gentlemen, ought to have been ap-  
pended to last week's courts proceedings.

Old Moss—Well, Squila Hannibal how's  
you gettin on wid de law; I see you tends  
de courts pretty regular.  
Hannibal—Well de fack is law am mighty  
onsartin; it wargates dis way and dat way  
and obfuscates dis child's calklation.  
Moss—Dat's just de way I found it, Squila,  
when I enter'd de purfession, and de more  
you understand it and de farder you go de  
more obfuscated obory'ing becomes.

H—How you gwine to pree'dice de law  
on dat idea, Moss, Justice, am Justice, what  
it?

M—Yes, but Justice and Law am two dif-  
ferent pussons. You is got to 'serminate.  
H—How's dat?

M—Why, jes dis, when you is admitted  
to de bar, you is got to find out who's got  
de most friends, de plaintiff or de defendant.  
Et de defendant have, den you administrate  
Justice. Ef de defendant hab no friends at  
all den you gib him bofe law and Justice.

H—Efcher Moss you is a markable pus-  
son; neber suspected dat Justicefication a-  
fore. Dat's just de way brudder Camer-  
escape the penalty of the law for incestifica-  
tion wid his own daughter, when ebery  
body said he ought to go to de penitentiary.

M—Dat's it; I see you is improvvin; he hab  
de friends; he hab on his side Sumner, Ste-  
vens, Miss Dickinson, and all de 'spectable  
ladies and gentlemen, and make all de dif-  
ference in de world.

H—Dat's a fack, Mossy; now I wants  
you to lucidate another paradox in the pur-  
fession; what am de meaning of the word  
ignominy?

M—Ignominy—ass, Hannibal, ig-nor-am-  
ass dat am de word. It am a word joined to-  
gether from the Latin word ignominy, which means  
ignominy, and de English word ass.—When-  
ever a Squire sends a pusson to fall afore  
he knows who's got de most friends, then  
the persecuting attorney sends word to de  
grand jury,—dat is de Squire what send de bill  
—an an ignominy ass.

H—I declare, Moss, if you is 'nt larned in  
all de courts of de law. I spect you is gwine  
to be judge afore long.

M—Well, Squire Hannibal, I does't  
care to be de big judge, but I spect we's  
gwine to hab de associate some of these  
days; we's entitled to him; we has more'n  
three-fourths of de business now das done  
afore court, and if they does't give us a  
seat on de bench, dat'll be trouble, now  
ma'd dat.

H—Dat's so. You is my candidate, Mossy,  
I goes in for our rights.—Jeffersonian.

**WHY CHILDREN DIE.**—The reason why  
children die is because they are not taken  
care of. From the day of their birth they  
are stuffed with food, choked with physic,  
suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed  
clothes. So much for in doors. When per-  
mitted to breathe a breath of air once a  
week in summer, and once or twice during  
the cold months, only the nose is permitted  
to peer into daylight. A little later, they  
are sent out with no clothes at all, as they  
are parts of the body which need most protection.  
Bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, garted  
middle, with and inverted umbrella to  
collect the air and chill the other parts of  
the body. A stout strong man goes out on  
a cold day with gloves and over coat, wool-  
en stockings, and thick double-soled boots.  
The same day a child of three years old, an  
infant in flesh and blood as thin as pa-  
per, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the  
knees, neck bare; an exposure which would  
disable the nurse, kill the mother in a fort-  
night, and make the father an invalid for  
weeks. And why? To harden them to a  
mode of dress which they are never expect-  
ed to practice. To accustom them to ex-  
posure, which a dozen years later would be  
considered downright foolery. To rear  
children thus for the slaughter pen, and  
then lay it to Heaven is too bad.